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SHANTUNG QUESTION.

AMAZING ADVOCACY.

SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT ON TREATY RIGHTS.

LONDON, October 20.

The following telegram has appeared in the *Japan Chronicle* under the above headlines:—

Sir Francis Piggott, former Chief Justice at Hongkong, writing to the *Times* describes the offer of the restoration of Shantung as an expression of Japan's willingness to forego the benefits granted her by the Allies in recognition of her services at Tsingtau. Japan would be within her rights if she insisted upon the treaty being carried out and exacted the support of the other Powers. Now she has given evidence of a sincere desire to promote the peace of the world and even sacrifice her material interests. In her straightforward admission that the decision of the Allies at Paris was wrong and in her offer of a new basis of settlement, Japan has gone far beyond the point of magnanimity. By Japan's admission of the rights of the matter the injustice sanctioned by the Allies at Paris had been rectified and the settlement of the details of the transfer of the territory should not be difficult.

"SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS."

Commenting in a leading article on this telegram, the *Japan Chronicle* says: "Recent outbreaks of writing on Shantung may well cause Japan to exclaim: 'Save us from our friends!'" Sir Francis Piggott's inscription into the fray is what we might have expected from one whose study of the law never enabled him to think clearly or arrive at a logical conclusion. In writing to the *Times* regarding Shantung he makes such a complete misstatement of the facts that one is forced to conclude either that he is presuming on the ignorance of his readers or that he is himself ignorant. If he is ignorant himself it is without excuse, as he has local knowledge and leisure to study the facts; he is doubly without excuse in writing to the *Times* as a presumptive expert and misrepresenting the case. The Editor of the *Times* unfortunately is as ignorant of Far Eastern questions as his readers, or he would have administered the antidote with the poison as did the more capable Editor of *Foreign Affairs* in publishing Dr. Baty's letter with which we dealt a couple of days ago. Sir Francis Piggott, we are told, describes the offer of the restoration of Shantung as an expression of Japan's willingness to forego the benefits granted her by the Allies in recognition of her services at Tsingtau. In the days when the Kaiser was reported to be making desperate offers to Italy to keep her out of war, he was jeered at unmercifully for offering "unredeemed" territory, which was not his for disposal. Sir Francis Piggott, however, conceives that the Allies have a right to grant Japan leaseholds in China for services received. And it is the man with this conception of China's rights who strove to get himself appointed China's Legal Adviser! Possibly his views on China have become affected by his disappointment at Peking.

When the *Times* gives space to an argument hanging on a false premise it is necessary to restate the case. Japan's ultimatum to Germany in August 1914 demanded the surrender of the German rights for retrocession to China. Her ultimatum to China in May 1915 demanded the acceptance of such arrangement as might be made with Germany in respect of her Shantung rights. In both cases the terms of the ultimatum were enforced by military action. A secret agreement was concluded with Great Britain in 1917 under which Great Britain virtually recognised the validity of this enforced treaty with China—a compact which Mr. Lloyd George explained was necessary in order to secure Japan's assistance at a critical moment. At the Paris Conference, the Chinese delegates made a strong protest against the inclusion in the Treaty of the conditions exacted from China at the point of the sword. President Wilson desired to side with China in resisting it, but was informed that Great Britain in view of the secret agreement, was bound to side with Japan. Italy had already withdrawn over the Fiume dispute and the whole Conference was in danger of becoming a grand farce. Japan stood alone. Great Britain was held only by a secret agreement signed in great extremity. America was dumb against the transfer. China was inflexibly opposed. France was preoccupied with her own affairs. Italy was out of the discussion. Germany was under duress. The question for Japan was, should her original voluntary undertaking to retrocede Shantung stand, or should she force unwilling allies to support her in a claim which violated that undertaking? The way out was found by the Japanese delegates explaining that the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1915 was a point of honour, but that if the matter were left in Japan's hands she would retrocede the German lease. China protested strongly against an arrangement that left the issue undecided, but the other delegates, in order to complete a treaty already too long delayed, accepted the terms. China had signed a similar surrender at the sword's point. She refused to sign one that was unaccompanied by a threat of war. It is an old story, but when a man whose name carries some weight as being that of a late Chief Justice of Hongkong describes this transaction as the benefits granted to Japan by her allies in recognition of her services at Tsingtau, it is necessary to recapitulate it. The fact that the secret agreement with Great Britain implicitly recognised the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915 was in preparation of services rendered long after the fall of Tsingtau stamps Sir Francis Piggott's major premise as a deliberate perversion of the truth.

To discuss the terminological exactitude of Sir Francis Piggott's definition of Japan's terms recently presented to China as the offer of the restoration of Shantung is superfluous. Japan has acquired nearly all the immovable property in Tsingtau, and whatever prices they have paid for it have gone into neither the German nor the Chinese

holders. The holders of these properties enjoy extra-territorial rights. "Sino-Japanese" control of railways and mines is a mere *façon de parler*. These conditions, acquired under the occupation, remain after the retrocession together with a condition ambiguous in words but clear in meaning, that the provincial police shall be under Japanese direction. Retrocession in these circumstances is a return of the hawk and a retention of the kernel. It is a proceeding so obviously to the advantage of Japan that it can only be presumed that, as in the case of Siberia, it is the War Office or the General Staff that stands in the way. But that merely raises the question of whether the Government of Japan really governs, without altering the fact that, great as her gains must remain in any circumstances, Japan still leaves Versailles to induce the Allies to set their hands to the Treaty. Sir Francis Piggott proceeds to make himself merely ridiculous. He says: "Japan would be within her rights if she insisted upon the Treaty being carried out and exacted the support of the other signatory Powers." Japan has carried out the Treaty since four and a half years before the Treaty was made and, as China offers no armed resistance, she does not need to exact the support of the signatories. It is the verbal undertaking given in Paris which still awaits fulfilment. And after this effort in ineptitude the former Chief Justice proceeds: "In her straightforward admission that the decision of the Allies at Paris was wrong and in her offer of a new basis of settlement, Japan has gone far beyond the point of magnanimity. By Japan's admission of the rights of the matter the injustice sanctioned by the Allies at Paris has been rectified and the settlement of the details of the transfer of the territory should not be difficult." This is midsummer madness. Sir Francis Piggott gives away his whole premise. The benefits "granted in recognition of Japan's services at Tsingtau" have suddenly become a wrong and an injustice committed by Japan's Allies—apparently against her will. Therefore the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1915 was a wrong and an injustice—perhaps Sir Francis Piggott will suggest the maintenance of the proposition at the Washington Conference. It is under the sanctions of this wrong and this injustice that Japanese subjects have acquired proprietary rights in a whole township and waterfront, in a railway and in mines, none of which it is proposed to restore. This wrong and this injustice were committed under protest by Wilson, with a plea by Lloyd George that it was the price of Japan's assistance, with cynical indifference by Clemenceau, the rest following like a flock of sheep, and by Germany under duress. We have seen some violent attacks on Japan on account of her Shantung policy; but we have never seen anything that came from under any possible defence of the policy so completely as this advocacy of Sir Francis Piggott's. His admissions vie in deadliness with his misstatements. Such genius for damaging the cause he espouses must be unique.

CHINESE REPUBLIC.

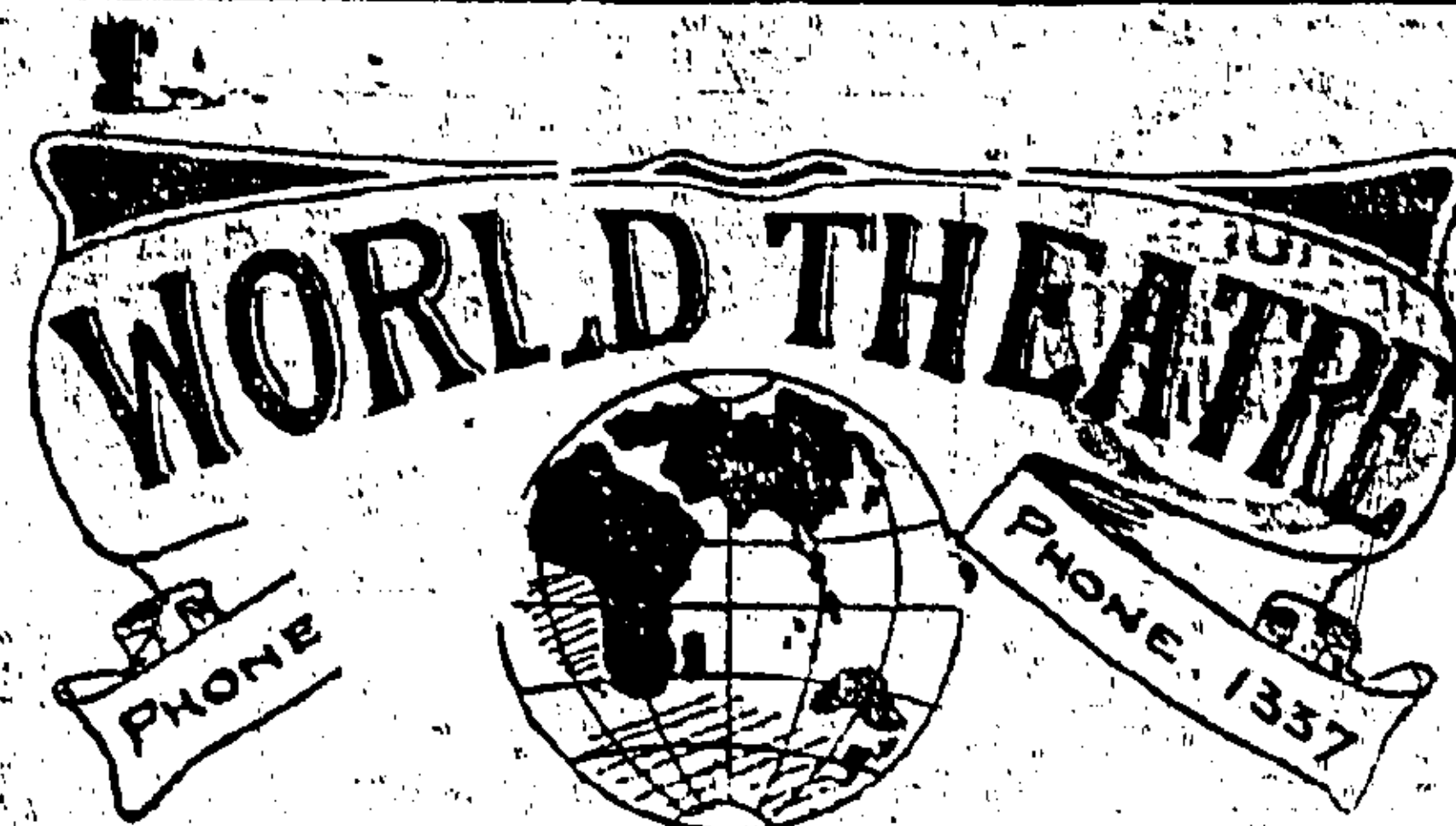
CELEBRATION IN KUALA LUMPUR.

The Chinese of Kuala Lumpur observed October 10th as a holiday, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the declaration of a Republic in China. All places of business were closed and even private houses bore signs of the festive event. An elaborate lantern procession with other illuminations left Pudu just after dusk and went round the town with music and other side shows. The various guilds and schools were well represented with the bearer of each guild carrying a prominent position in the half mile procession. Big crowds accompanied and much jollification prevailed till a late hour. All through the day the Chinese Republic flag was flown from houses in all the streets and the decorations at some of the shops were unusually clever and picturesque. Sports for school children were held on the Pudu ground where a large crowd was present all the afternoon. — *Malay Leader*.

LANTERN PROCESSION IN PENANG.
The Chinese lantern procession held in Penang to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the Chinese Republic, though it suffered slightly from the rain which fell between 7 and 10 p.m., was a gorgeous affair and was considerably better than the celebration of last year. No fewer than twenty sections participated in the procession. In spite of the weather huge crowds turned out to witness the imposing display. Each section was accompanied by musicians playing English and Chinese music. The boys and girls who took part in the procession numbered thousands, and their variegated costumes lent a note of oriental splendour to the whole scene. The procession started at 7.30 from Pitt Street temple and after parading the principal thoroughfares, stopped at the starting place, the last section dispersing about midnight. Traffic arrangements were complete, and the affair went off without a hitch.

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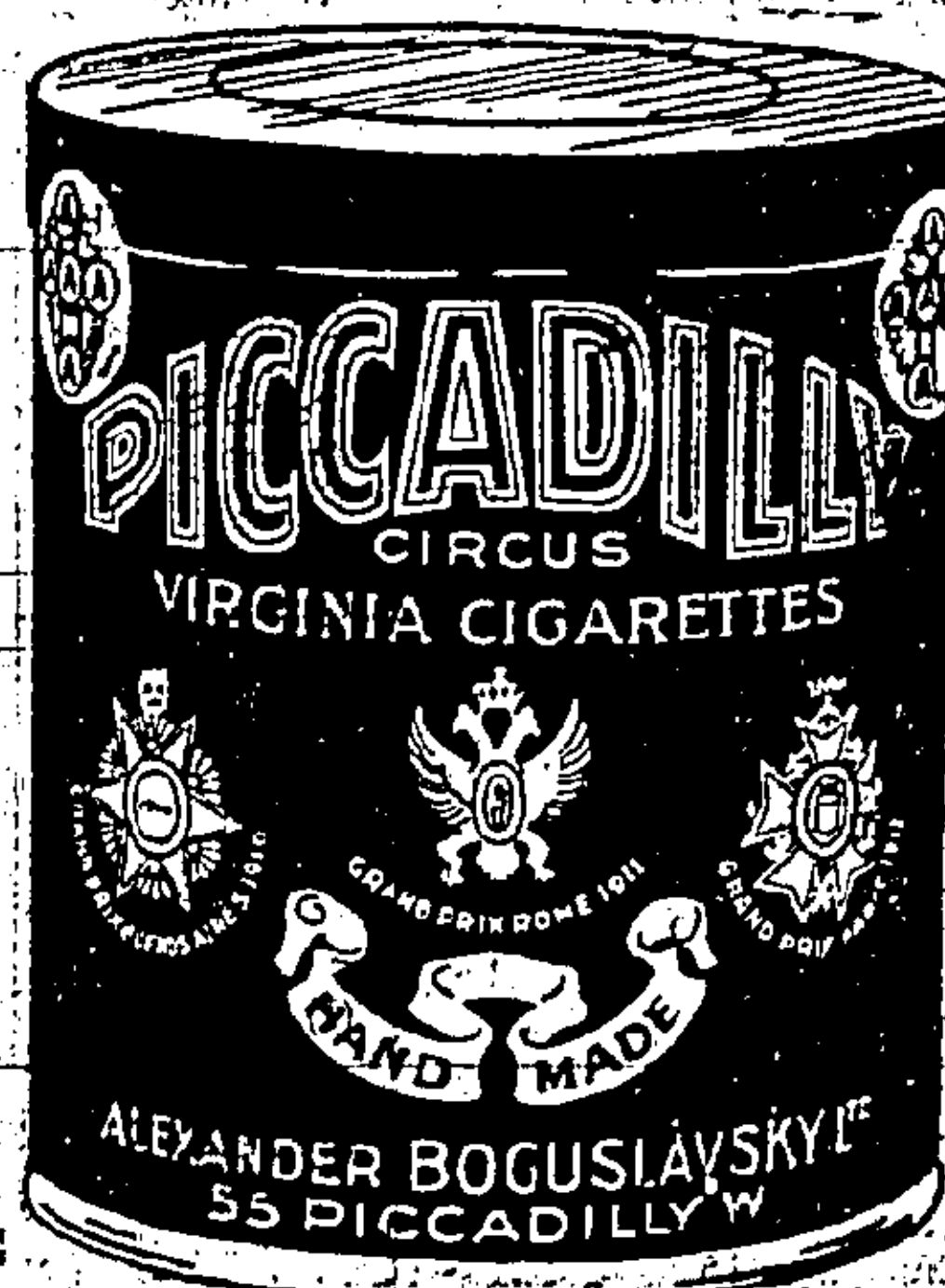
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ALICE AND OUR SPECIAL REPORTER

It having become privately known that Alice and her circle were passing through the Colony again, it occurred to the Editor of *The Daily Press* to delegate a Special Reporter to seek them out to elicit an interview, and to invite an expression of opinion with regard to matters of general interest to the community.

An inquiry at the Lunatic Asylum elicited the information that they were staying with the newly formed Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals by Everybody except themselves.

Thither our Reporter proceeded, and presently found them playing "Ring a Ring o' Roses" with the office cat.

He handed Alice his card, and smiling, genially upon the party, said: "You see I haven't been long in finding you out."

"As a matter of fact," objected the Walrus, "You've found us in, but if you had let us know you were coming you might have found us out—but let that pass."

Alice ignored this interruption, and, smiling graciously replied: "It is always a great pleasure to us to see new faces, and to hear new views from the outside world."

"But upon the present occasion," remarked our Representative with a graceful bow, "it is your views and your opinions that we hope to obtain, and to convey to a wider public."

"I am sure we shall be very glad to answer any questions that you may wish to put to us," said Alice.

"Well, now, about this Housing question," began our Special Reporter, "may I inquire how it affects you? You are in a sense a society peculiar to itself, and your views will be proportionately of great interest to our readers."

"Peculiar," grumbled the Mad Hatter, "I don't see anything peculiar about us." He turned to the March Hare: "Can you see anything peculiar about me?" he asked.

"The answer," said the March Hare, "is in the affirmative."

"I did not use the word," explained our Reporter, "in an offensive sense, but merely with regard to your position, which is somewhat unique—if I may take the liberty of saying so."

"Oh, you take liberties all right," grunted the Walrus. "Calls us all uniques, now."

Our Representative felt that he was not getting quite intimate heart-to-heart talk that he had come for, so, clearing his throat and laying his hand on the spot where he thought his heart was, he began: "It is probably known to you all that in the outside world, where I play a useful and I hope not unimportant part, the feeling is becoming more and more general that every man, be he rich or poor, high or low, is entitled to a happy, comfortable, and healthy home; and that at a rental which is within the reach of all. Take away a man's home," he went on, warming to his subject, "and you take away one of his greatest pleasures in life."

"That's true," put in the March Hare, "and well expressed, too. If a man hasn't got a home, how can he stop away from it?"

"A great poet," went on our Reporter, "has said in lines that may be known to you: 'Home, Sweet Home—there's no place like Home.'"

"Yes, there are worse places," agreed the Carpenter, "when the public-houses are closed."

"That is not quite what the poet meant as I conceive it," smiled our Representative. "I take it that the ideal he meant to hold up was that of an orderly house, a happy family, an industrious and contented wife. Without an orderly house how can there be anything but a slovenly wife, and what I ask you is worse than a slovenly wife."

"Oh, that's a very old one," interrupted the March Hare, "I know the answer to that—two slovenly wives."

"And a slovenly home," went on our Reporter, determined to keep to his subject. "But what I really want to know is—how does the question affect you, and what do you do to encourage building?"

"We don't encourage it," answered Alice, "we do everything we can to discourage it."

"Well, but surely you don't give that out publicly and in so many words, do you?" inquired our Reporter.

"Not much," broke in the Carpenter. "In public we say: 'Why ever don't people build? We shall feel quite annoyed with everybody if they don't build. Building is such a nice quiet amusement we can't think why more people don't do it.' Then when some poor silly juggins comes along and says he wants to build the fun begins," and he winked his eye.

"But if he persists," asked our Representative, "what can you do?"

"The Obstructor-of-Private-Works sees to that," replied the Carpenter. "Oh you have one, too, have you?" exclaimed our Reporter, "that is very interesting. I had no idea that your system was so complete. But I still don't quite see."

"Listen," said the Walrus:—"This is the House that Jack wanted to Build," he began.

"This is the site that seemed eminently suited for the House that Jack wanted to Build," dropped the Dormouse.

"These are the hundred and one inconceivable and insuperable difficulties that were put in the way of the acquisition of the site that seemed eminently suited for the House that Jack wanted to Build," went on the Carpenter.

"These are the plans prepared by an eminent firm of so-called 'Authorized Architects on the instructions of their client, and in spite of the hundred and one inconceivable and insuperable difficulties that were put in the way of the acquisition of the site that seemed eminently suited for the House that Jack wanted to Build," shouted the March Hare.

"These are the thousand and three elegant and well-considered exceptions, extending over a long period of years, that were taken to the plans prepared by an eminent firm of Authorized Architects on the instructions of their client, in spite of the hundred and one inconceivable and insuperable difficulties that were put in the way of the acquisition of the site that seemed eminently suited for the House that Jack wanted to Build," yelled the Mad Hatter.

"There are the greatly gifted and highly exalted officials endowed with a sort of low cunning, almost amounting to human intelligence, who raised the thousand and three exceptions," exclaimed Alice, "you make my head go round."

"There's not much to complain of in that," remarked the Carpenter, "we might have made it go square."

AN ATTACK IN A GARAGE.

TWO MEN CHARGED WITH WOUNDING.

Charges arising out of a stabbing affray at the Dragon Garage premises in Nathan Road, Kowloon, were heard by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy, yesterday. Two Chinese were alleged to have wounded two men and a woman on the night of Sunday, October 18th.

Sub-Inspector Spear mentioned that the complainants, while taking food, were attacked with files and choppers.

Dr. Smalley said that on the evening of the 18th he was called to the Dragon Garage, in Nathan Road, Kowloon, where he found two men suffering from wounds. One, Yau Yan Ling, had eight wounds about the body all of the same character. They were triangular perforations and might have been inflicted with a file. One wound was dangerous but the others were not. The dangerous wound entered the right side of the chest and penetrated the lung cavity. Most of the other wounds were about the shoulders. He sent this patient to the Government Civil Hospital. The other man, Yau Tak Ming, was sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital. His wounds were principally in the back; the only dangerous injury was one on the right side of the neck, just above the collar bone. The wound went near the artery. A blow on the back near the spine caused temporary paralysis. Both men were now out of danger.

Yau Tak Ming, giving evidence, said he recognised the first defendant but not the second.

The Magistrate: Can you suggest a motive for the attack?

The witness: I do not know; I want your Worship to ask the defendant.

Sub-Inspector Spear remarked that it was curious the witness did not recognise the second defendant because, when he swore an information for the warrant, he mentioned the name, Ah Foo, and he also gave the number of the car that Ah Foo drove. The police, accordingly, arrested that man.

The witness said the Ah Foo he had in mind was not the man he saw in the dock, but a shorter man.

The hearing was adjourned.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

DEFENDANT A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE.

A charge of conspiring together to demand with menaces \$350 from Chan Ng, a foreign piece goods merchant trading at 83, Queen's Road Central was preferred at the Magistracy, yesterday, against a shroff named Lam Kwai Yuen and another Chinese. The first defendant was stated to be employed at the Imports and Exports Office and both defendants lived at the same address.

Mr. Leo Longinotto prosecuted for the complainant and Mr. R. E. Webster, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, defended.

On Mr. Webster's application the hearing was fixed for October 27th, bail being granted by Mr. Orme in the sum of \$500 each.

ALLEGED NEGLECT OF DUTY.

ENGINEER ON THE "PEARLEAF" CHARGED.

J. W. Drake, a junior engineer on H.M.T.S. *Pearleaf*, attended before Lt. Commander Conway Hake at the Marine Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of neglect of duty. The allegation was that, at 1 a.m., on October 18th, he wilfully neglected his duty by absenting himself from the engine room or stockhold and sleeping in a deck chair on the poop. Thereby, it was alleged, he endangered the lives and property on the ship.

The case was remanded in order that the defendant might instruct a solicitor.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. HONGKONG C.C.

The undermentioned team will represent the C.S.C.C. in a friendly match against Hongkong C.C. on the Hongkong C.C. ground to-morrow, at 12.15 p.m.:—G. E. Sayer (capt.), F. J. de Bome, E. W. Hamilton, B. E. O. Bird, O. Severn, F. J. Ling, W. H. Edmonds, E. O. Fincher, R. C. Wiltchell, and W. Gorrin.

INDIAN RECREATION CLUB (2nd XI.) v. THE UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Indian Recreation Club v. the Hongkong University to-morrow in a friendly match on the University ground at 2.15 p.m.:—N. M. Bur, B. Nazarin, O. A. Ramjani, M. Sadick, E. Moodeen, A. K. Minu, E. Ali Moodeen (captain), F. M. Arculi, A. H. Madar, Y. A. Wahab and N. Kitchell. Reserve:—A. K. Rahmond.

"But there is no Emperor of China," objected our Special Representative.

"And if you come to think of it, there is no Sea-serpent," said Alice.

"That's it! You've got it," laughed the Walrus. "That's why they're so much alike."

"Oh, I call that a silly riddle," complained Alice.

"And so do I," agreed our Reporter, now thoroughly roused.

"Who said it was a riddle?" grumbled the Walrus. "But there it is; you can take it, or leave it!"

"I shall leave it," snapped our Reporter angrily, and he left the sport-matt.

A SOLDIER'S DAY OFF.

WILT'S SERGEANT COURT MARTIALLED.

A District Court Martial assembled at Murray Barracks, yesterday, to try No. 5562239 Sgt. A. Monaghan, M.M., of the 2nd Batta., Wilt. Regt., on a charge of absence without leave.

The Court was composed of Major W. C. Downing, R.G.A. (President), Capt. E. L. Betts, 2nd Batta., Wilt. Regt., and Capt. H.K. Morton, 2/22 Punjab.

Lieut. J. M. Dodington, 2/Wilt., prosecuted and Mr. C. F. Mason appeared for the accused, who pleaded guilty.

The summary of evidence showed that the accused was absent without leave from 11 a.m. on October 8th until apprehended by the garrison military police at about 7.35 p.m., on October 7th.

Addressing the Court, Mr. Mason said that the accused had been in the Army for nine years and had been a Sergeant since 1917. The defence was that the N.C.O. had been the victim of circumstances over which he had no control.

The accused was out of barracks at 11 a.m. on October 8th to see a dentist in Queen's Road to whom he was given a chit. He met a friend whom he had not seen for many years. They had several drinks together and Mr. Mason suggested that was not a very serious offence in view of the fact that he had not seen this friend for a very long time.

As it was too late to go to the dentist's the accused took the rest of the day off, incidentally having several more drinks. He then went to his friend's hotel to sleep off the effects but did not wake till the next morning.

He had no intention of being absent from duty. He overheard himself, admittedly, after having a drink or two. Mr. Mason said, "I submit that it is within common knowledge that in some of the hotels in this Colony the liquor that can be purchased is not all that it should be and it is quite possible it was the bad liquor that caused this oversleeping. In any event, when the accused was apprehended, he was returning to Barracks and you will find from the evidence that he was sober, clean and properly dressed. I submit that it was an unfortunate accident and that the accused was a victim of circumstances. The accused, with nine years' service, four years a Sergeant, and a Military Medal bestowed for bravery on the field would not intentionally be guilty of an offence of this nature, well knowing what the consequences would be." Mr. Mason pleaded that the punishment should be the lightest possible.

Evidence of a previous good record was given by Lt.-Major G. F. E. Rapson, who said he had known the accused for 4½ years. During the period he served with his battalion in France, he had always proved a gallant and honourable N.C.O. and he had worked hard since peace. The only fault witness had to find with him was that there had been one or two occasions of absence. Otherwise he had worked very hard.

The accused's record showed that he was entitled to wear the Military Medal, 1914 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal. Since enlistment he had been charged four times with absence and once with using obscene language.

Sentence will be promulgated in due course.

THE ADMINISTRATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ADDRESS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

General Leonard Wood, following his inauguration as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, delivered a message to a joint assembly of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The following are features of the message.

My recent and very thorough inspection of the islands involving visits to 48 provinces and 440 cities and towns, has given me a very clear idea of conditions throughout the archipelago. I find the people as a rule, happy and law-abiding and, in the main, prosperous. Public order is everywhere excellent, with the exception of minor disturbances in the Moro regions.

Too often the administration of justice has been slow and unsatisfactory. The courts of the islands are clogged with approximately 50,000 cases awaiting decision.

There are not enough judges of the first instance to promptly dispose of the cases coming before them. The judges of these courts are underpaid. I believe that their number should be increased somewhat.

There is a marked business depression throughout the islands due principally to the fall, after the world war, in the prices of the principal staple products of the islands. Happily, this condition is improving and there are many evidences of progressive development in the island. This development is gratifying and shows that the Filipino people have responded to improved conditions in transportation, finance, public order and markets.

I am glad to inform you that I find in neighbouring countries a very keen desire for closer and more extensive trade relations with Philippine Islands. This speaks well for future trade development and should be encouraged.

A serious blow has been dealt insular credit through incompetent management of the national bank. Responsibility for this rests in part upon Filipinos, but also upon those Americans who placed untrained and incompetent men in charge of affairs with which they were unfamiliar.

The message praised the Philippine system of free education for all, and also paid tribute to the University. It contained no reference to the subject of independence.

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3383 (MAZIE TWO SWEET LIPS	3376 (ANSWER O-E-I-O
3381 (NEEDLE IN YOUR DADDY'S ARMS IS FOILED YOU	3372 (MY MAMMY DO YOU EVER THINK OF ME
	3368 (PEBELES FANDANGO

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH
PRAISED AND CRITICISED.

LONDON, October 20th.

Mr. Lloyd George, dealing with export credits, announced that the Government had proposals from foreign Governments for very considerable engineering orders to renew transport facilities to those countries provided the Government was prepared to give extension of credit for repayment. The Government had concluded that kind which take years to complete—this was desirable. He believed it would thus be possible to give very considerable orders, especially in engineering, which was suffering most from unemployment at present.

LATER.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech calls forth from the newspapers a measure of praise as regards the presentation of a difficult case, but the actual proposals are subject to criticism.

The *Times* commends the extension of the export credit scheme throughout the Empire, but it considers that a most serious defect of the scheme is that it tends to increase taxation without offering the country any prospect of immediate relief from the crushing fiscal burdens.

The *Morning Post* says "that Mr. Lloyd George proposes to remedy the evil of unemployment by continuing in principle the very policy which has largely produced unemployment."

The *Daily Mail* says the scheme is a palliative and will not cure.

The *Daily News* says the scheme is not inspired by a broad policy but is merely a timid attempt to evade the coming storm.

The *Herald* bluntly describes the proposals as bluff. It adds: "We cannot feed the unemployed on bluff."

The *Chronicle and Telegraph* support the scheme.

EARLIER CABLES.

GOVERNMENT EXPORT CREDIT SCHEME.

LONDON, October 19th.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the House of Commons on unemployment, dwelt upon the importance of reviving trade, and said that we had to convert the world's need of goods into a demand and the demand into payment. He announced that the Government's export credit scheme would be amended by the Government guaranteeing 100 per cent. instead of 85 per cent., and a special Advisory Commission would fix a maximum to which each firm would be permitted to trade. That would enable business in textile fabrics to be done abroad.

LOANS TO COLONIES FOR UTILITY WORKS.

The Premier announced that Mr. Churchill had arranged to raise about £20,000,000 upon the credit of the British Colonies for the purpose of development of railways and other utility works, which would appreciably affect the engineering trades in Britain. He pointed out that orders had been falling because the cost of production and the cost of raising capital were both excessive. The Government proposed guaranteeing Colonial loans, providing the expenditure promoted employment in the United Kingdom. A fund contributed jointly by the workers, masters, and the State is to be established for six months, from which the unemployed are already receiving benefit and will receive an additional grant for families.

APPEAL FOR INDUSTRIAL HARMONY.

Mr. Lloyd George added that trade recovery was the real remedy for unemployment. That did not depend upon the Government, which was compelled to economise ruthlessly. He emphasised that, despite a debt of eight thousand millions, Britain was paying her way without concealing deficiencies by printing paper money, and her courage would be rewarded. He appealed to masters and workers to compose their differences, otherwise there would be no wages.

TWO RELIEF MEASURES INTRODUCED.

Two Government Bills dealing with unemployment have been formally introduced in the House of Commons by Dr. Macnamara—namely, a Bill providing for temporary payment of grants to unemployed workers towards the maintenance of families and suspending the operation of Sec. 27 of the Unemployment Insurance Act; and a Bill authorising, during a limited period, the provision of poor relief to destitute able-bodied unemployed in Scotland and extending the borrowing powers of Parish Councils.

LATEST CABLES.

GENERAL PERSHING LEAVES.

A GREAT SEND-OFF FROM PARIS.

PARIS, October 20th.

General Pershing left for Cherbourg en route to America. There was a distinguished gathering at the station, including a representative of M. Millerand and several Cabinet Ministers.

GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

IS IT A DISAGREEABLE NECESSITY?

New York, October 20th.

The *New York Times* declares that the German Peace Treaty is a disagreeable necessity. It is an anti-climax because it falls far below the resolves with which America entered the war.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

CRITICISED BY NEW ZEALAND LABOURITES.

Wellington, October 20th.

The debate in the House of Representatives on Imperial affairs closed in an atmosphere of general approval of Mr. Massey's attitude. A small group of Labourites criticised the Anglo-Japanese Alliance adversely, objecting to any alliance involving the possibility of war commitments.

SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION

IN PORTUGAL

NEW MINISTRY TO BE FORMED.

LONDON, October 20th.

The Government has been overthrown as the result of a bloodless but successful military movement.

It is probable that a new Ministry will be formed with the ex-revolutionary, Senhor Maria Coelho, as Premier.

THE IRISH CONFERENCE.

TO RE-ASSEMBLED TO-DAY.

LONDON, October 20th.

It is announced that the next meeting of the Irish Conference has been called for October 21st.

A HUGE CONCERN.

LARGEST SINGLE SPINNING BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

LONDON, October 20th.

It is announced that Crosses and Winkworth Consolidated Mills have practically completed negotiations for the purchase of Heaton Mills, near Bolton. Heaton is one of the last Bolton concerns remaining in family hands and it will increase the Crosses and Winkworth spindles to a million and a half, constituting the largest single spinning concern in the world.

NEW RUBBER INSTITUTION

TO PROMOTE BETTER AND CHEAPER PRODUCTION.

LONDON, October 20th.

The Institution of Rubber Industry has held its inaugural meeting.

The president, Mr. Brookings, explained that the new institution enabled all who were interested in the industry to meet and discuss all branches of it and thus promote better and cheaper production.

Sir Henry Wickham spoke of his experiences in securing seeds from Brazil, in 1878, from which the rubber plantation industry in the East originated.

SILESIA DECISION.

NOTE TO WARSAW AND BERLIN

DRAWN UP.

PARIS, October 20th.

The Ambassadors Conference has agreed on procedure regarding the Silesia decision and has drawn up the text of a Note to Warsaw and Berlin.

EARLIER CABLES.

PROSPECT THAT THE PARTIES WILL ACCEPT.

LONDON, October 19th.

It is learned that the Polish Government has given an assurance that it will do its utmost to ensure the carrying out of the League of Nations' decision with regard to Upper Silesia. It is believed that this will have a calming effect in Germany. It is known that Germany has been communicating with Poland in regard to a settlement. It is hinted that if either party does not accept the decision, the Supreme Council may reconsider the frontier in favour of the accepting party, but it is confidently hoped that Germany will unreservedly accept.

LATEST CABLES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY.

"WE ARE NATURALLY ARRAYED TOGETHER."

New York, October 20th.

In a leader the *World* describes Mr. Harding's speech at Yorktown as a "League of Nations speech." It says that Mr. Harding has begun to see that inexorable events are taking the United States into the League and that he will see it more clearly by the time the Washington Conference has finished its work.

The *Tribune* says that Mr. Harding struck the heart of the peace problem when he emphasised the supreme necessity of close Anglo-American Union. It says: "Britain seems to have permanently shaken off the old anti-American psychology. Americans, if they desire peace, must conquer the remains of any Anglophobia that still grips them."

EARLIER CABLES.

New York, October 19th.

Presiding Harding, speaking at a ceremony in commemoration of the British surrender of Yorktown in 1781, and surrounded by high officials of the Administration standing within sight of the spot where Cornwallis laid down his sword, said he hoped to see an enduring sentiment of peaceful relationship between the two great, English-speaking nations. He proceeded:

"That either should ever again lift the sword against the other must be unthinkable; we are naturally arrayed together in a trusteeship for preserving civilisation for all time."

"The triumph of freedom in the American Colonies strengthened liberalism in the Old World. This liberalism, grown dominant, had inevitably brought Britain and America to a policy of accommodation in the Pacific and adjustment of all differences. After a century of unbroken peace they united in sacrifice in the world war, the lesson of which was the real interdependence of the nations which lead civilisation."

After paying a tribute to France, President Harding said they stood at the dawn of a new day, in which nations would be stronger for contributing to the world's betterment. There was urgent need to bring together the best thought of all peoples into a co-operative endeavour which would shun armed alliances and strengthen concord and peace.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

FRENCH AND BELGIAN REPRESENTATION.

WASHINGTON, October 19th.

Belgium has accepted the invitation to attend the Washington Conference "with thanks and appreciation."

PARIS, October 19th.

In the Chamber, M. Briand announced that, subject to the approval of Parliament, he himself will head the French delegation to Washington.

SOVIET FINANCE.

MAXIM GORKY TO NEGOTIATE WITH AMERICAN CAPITALISTS.

HELSINKI, October 19th.

Maxim Gorky has arrived. It is understood that he proposes to enter into negotiations with American capitalists on behalf of the Soviet Government.

STEEL INDUSTRY.

PRICE MUST BE LOWERED OR WORKS WILL CLOSE.

LONDON, October 19th.

In a speech at Dalmuir, Lord Invernairn declared that, unless the price of steel was reduced to something like pre-war figures, steelworks must close down.

FRENCH TRADE.

RESULTS OF THE PAST NINE MONTHS.

PARIS, October 19th.

Imports into France for the first nine months of 1921 totalled fr. 15,835,000,000 and 24,808,000 tons, compared with 46,155,000 tons for the corresponding period of last year. The reduction is largely due to a decrease of nine million tons of raw materials.

Exports amounted to fr. 15,862,000,000 and 10,727,000 tons, compared with 8,951,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1920.

CONCEALED BOMB.

SENT TO THE U.S. AMBASSADOR.

PARIS, October 19th.

A parcel addressed to the American Ambassador's house, apparently containing a bottle of perfume, exploded when opened by his valet, seriously injuring the latter and wrecking the room. It contained a high explosive bomb.

U.S. PRESIDENT AND

BRITISH BANKERS.

INVITATION DECLINED.

WASHINGTON, October 19th.

President Harding has declined an invitation from British bankers to send representatives to a non-official financial conference on December 12th, but it is believed that probably private banking experts will gladly participate.

U.S. FREIGHTS.

REDUCTIONS TO CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

NEW YORK, October 19th.

The Continental Conference of Shipping Board representatives and shipping companies has announced a reduction of freight to Continental Europe of 15 to 20 per cent. per ton on metals and to 3 to 5 per cent. on oils, grains, meats, and canned goods.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

ITALIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ATTENDS CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, October 19th.

General Diaz, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, was enthusiastically welcomed on his arrival to attend the convention of the American Legion. He has been accorded the freedom of the city.

MORALS OF THE BARGE.

SUPERIOR TO TOWN DWELLERS.

From time suggestions have been made that the practice of living-in on canal boats has had serious effects on the health, safety, and morality of the barge population, and especially that the education of the children is neglected or non-existent. The matter has lately been the subject of inquiry by a Departmental Committee appointed by the Minister of Health under the chairmanship of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and the Committee's report has just been issued through the Stationery Office.

The Committee took evidence from a variety of witnesses, and interviewed a number of barges, and the consensus of opinion is that, so far as health, cleanliness, morality, feeding, and clothing are concerned, the barge and his family are fully equal (if not superior) to town dwellers of a similar class. It might be thought that the narrowness of the quarters, the absence of any sanitary conveniences on the boats, and the enforced proximity of the sexes would lead to laxity in the standards of morality and decency; but the traditions of boat people have been handed down for generations, with the result that their conventions are different from those of shore dwellers, and that circumstances which might draw attention among the latter pass unnoticed by them. "Life on board these boats," says the report, "appears to be of an almost patriarchal character, and there was general agreement among the witnesses that the presence of the wife and mother on board helps to preserve a high standard of morality among the men and a kindly but efficient discipline among the children."

Ventilation in the narrow cabins is, in spite of the regulations, not good, at any rate in cold weather; but the open-air life during the day probably does something to counteract the conditions at night, and the health of canal boat children are, as a whole, appears to be no worse than that of those who live in the crowded dwellings of our large cities. Certainly the children are not so liable to infectious diseases as those who live on shore. About 50 per cent. of the children quite unsuitable to mother or child in cases of confinement, yet one nurse with considerable experience of these cases asserted that she had never known of a case where a mother died in confinement, and only one where a child was born dead. The women resume work in a remarkably short space of time after the birth of the child. Conditions of living-in are not ideal for women, but after careful consideration the Committee have come to the conclusion that they would not be justified in recommending that women should be prohibited from living-in and working on canal boats.

"SCANDALOUS UNDER-EDUCATION."

The Committee are of opinion that no case has been established for the exclusion of children from the boats on the ground of excessive danger from accident, nor, speaking generally, on the ground of employment in labour unsuited to their strength. As regards education, however, the report states that the evidence is overwhelming and practically unanimous that canal boat children are scandalously under-educated. The number of children of school age living on the boats is estimated at 1,000, and, according to investigations made last year by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, over 80 per cent. of these are almost uneducated. Their only opportunities for schooling occur when the boats are tied up for loading or discharging, and as many of the parents are unable to read or write, they care little that their children should make full use of even these opportunities. It has been reckoned that half of the children do not put in twenty-half day attendances in the year.

The Committee visited the special school for canal boat children at Brentford, which is the only example of its kind in England. It is attended by boat children only, but though the scholars are said to show marked interest in their studies and to make rapid progress, it was admitted that they could only come about once a month, and then only on two or three days while the boats unload and load. The Committee, therefore, recommend that, after a period of grace of a year to enable arrangements to be made, children of school age should be prohibited from living-in on canal boats during school terms. This, it appears, is unlikely to cause serious difficulty, as a large number of the barges already have homes on shore, while many of the others have relatives on shore with whom the children could live during school terms. As a matter of fact some of them now leave their children with relatives on shore for educational purposes.

The Committee also recommend that the owners of canal boats should be required to take out annually a simple form of license, in order that in future more accurate information may be available as to the number of boats actually used as dwellings, and to ensure the regular inspection of all such boats.

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Daily Telegraph.

FOLKLORE IN THE

BURGENLAND.

A HOME OF GREAT MUSICIANS.

WEDDING CUSTOMS.

[FROM "THE TIMES" VIENNA CORRESPONDENT.]

One of the curiosities of Austria's new province, the Burgenland, and indeed of Central Europe, is the Neusiedl See, a big lake covering 131 to 138 square miles, with a length of 22½ miles, a breadth in the narrowest part of 3½ miles, a mean depth of 6½ ft. and maximum of 13 ft. It has no regular outlet. This function should be served by a canal 2½ miles long at the south-east end, but the discharge is practically nil. Other outlet there is none.

It will come as a surprise to many to learn that this land of hard-working peasants has given illustrious men to the world. The Burgenland's noblest sons have been musicians: Joseph Haydn, the village wainwright's son, eldest of a family of 22 children, was strictly speaking, a Lower Austrian, as he was born at Rohrau, hard by the Burgenland frontier. But he spent nearly the whole of his life at Eisenstadt as Capellmeister to Prince Nicolas Esterházy. Franz Liszt, greatest of all pianists, was a real "Heizze," being born at Raiding by Oedenburg. So too was Joseph Joachim, king of classic violinists, who was born at Kittsee. Dr. Hans Richter, who revealed Wagner to English ears, first saw the light at Raasdorf, near Eisenstadt. Adam Oeser (of whom Goethe and Winckelmann were pupils); these and many others, artists and savants, were sons of the Burgenland.

The student of folklore will surely find much to interest him here. The Heidebauer still cling to their customs and superstitions, and, like their Frankish forefathers, lend a responsive ear to the mystic voices of land and forest. They believe firmly in long wayfarers through the forest at night being met by men of ordinary appearance, often friends or dead persons, who demand the execution of some pious act in atonement of a crime or wrong done. Woe to him who seeks to evade this!

A PEASANT'S BETROTHAL.

It is at the wedding festivities that the Heizenzen show their capacity to make merry. I will describe a peasant wedding at Raiding, Liszt's birthplace. There is a prelude to it, which is called "making sure." When Hans and Gretl have confided their intentions to their respective families and obtained a preliminary consent each party appoints two of the nearest relatives to be their "best men." On the "making sure" day the women, his father, and his best men repair to the house of the fiancée. Here the two fathers and four best men fall to discussing the marriage portion, while Hans and Gretl, with beating hearts, sit on the stove bench and await the result. At last the bargain is struck and the list of guests drawn up. A copious dinner places the seal on the betrothal. While it is going on village swains "in the know" collect a pile of short straws in baskets, and with them make a trail between the two houses. The next morning the whole village knows by this token that Hans and Gretl are betrothed.

On the second Sunday after the "making sure," when the banns have been read out from the chancel for the second time, two of the nearest relatives of the young couple, in holiday dress, each with a cane decorated with flowers, roses, and ribbons, set forth to invite the guests. On the way they give vent to their joy by firing off their pistols. Each invitation is made strictly according to formula and runs thus: "Praised be Jesus Christ! Herr Vetter (Sir Cousin) and Frau Madin (Madam), you will excuse us for importuning you so early, but we are two messengers sent out by the young Herr Bräutigam and his dearly-loved Jungfrau Braut to request your company at the Christian wedding (the word used would sound too coarse for English ears, so I paraphrase it), and the little repeat which they cannot discharge alone, but at which God and good friends are necessary. Therefore we beg you to recognize us as good messengers and appear without fail on the wedding day. Praised be Jesus Christ!"

The great day is usually the Tuesday following the third reading. For days beforehand the cooks are hard at work roasting, baking, and boiling poultry, pigs, and even whole oxen for the feast. Early on the wedding morning the young men, still carrying their canes bedecked with flowers and ribbons, fetch the guests, while the village band plays polkas and waltzes. At the first stroke of the church bell the bridegroom asks his parents' blessing and forgiveness. At the second stroke the cortège is formed and proceeds to the bride's house, led by the band. First come the bachelors, then the spinsters, next the bridegroom and his best man, and finally the married men and women. The bell rings for the third time. The bride now in her turn seeks her parents' blessing and forgiveness, and the procession is re-formed for the church, the bride and her best man walking immediately behind the bridegroom and his assistants.

The bride's attendants carry canes adorned with flowers, ribbons, and rosemary in one hand and a mug of wine in the other. In their pockets is a drinking glass which from time to time is filled and handed mostly to the musicians to encourage them. When the knot is tied the whole village swarms round the porch of the church to congratulate the happy couple. Pistols are fired in the air. Then the party makes for the house of the bride's parents, where the feast awaits them. Often the way is blocked by snow thrown up by the village youths, who take toll of the merry-makers before they are allowed to proceed.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

STAINLESS IRON.

ROMANCE OF SHEFFIELD INDUSTRY.

The discovery of methods of manufacturing iron and steel which will enable those materials to defy rust and stain of all kinds is the latest romance of Sheffield industry. Iron and steel makers are still exploring the possibilities of applying the materials to new purposes, and there seems no end to the story.

The extent to which stainless steel has revolutionized the cutlery trade is well known, but it is not so generally appreciated that stainless iron is of equal importance. Both materials were discovered some seven or eight years ago. Stainless steel was first devised, and soon after it was found that stainless iron could be produced, by much the same process, with the exception that a smaller quantity of carbon-free ferro-chrome was required. It is the absence of carbon which eliminates the liability to rust. Stainless iron which is now being made by several Sheffield firms, contains from 10 to 12 per cent. of carbon-free ferro-chrome, very slight traces of silicon and manganese, with sulphur and phosphorus as low as possible, in order to eradicate impurities and leave the iron practically carbon-free. It is generally made with a base of Swedish iron, which, owing to peculiarities in the ore or in the process of manufacture, is a little more elastic than other irons. The stainless iron is melted in an electric furnace. Large quantities were made before the war, but during hostilities, when austenitic stainless steel was urgently needed, ferro-chrome was short, its production was stopped. Since the Armistice the trade has been resumed, and is now carried on on a large scale. Carbon-free ferro-chrome is a very expensive ingredient, and it is because less of this is needed in stainless iron than in stainless steel that the former material is the cheaper of the two.

Stainless iron has been largely used for the production of golf clubs—the iron, masher, and niblick. Being of a more pliable nature than steel, it is more easily worked up into these and other articles. It has attracted much attention from makers of stove grates, and is being used for kitchen ranges, grates, and fenders, in all of which respects it is superior to the labour of cleaning, and thus save expense. An important and useful direction in which the material has been applied is in the fitting of motor-cars. It is supplied in sheets for the making of bonnet boxes, and is much cheaper than the aluminium generally used. There is also in contemplation a greater use of it for the bodies of motor-cars instead of aluminium, and it is also supplied for the fittings of cars, taking the place of the electro-plated articles otherwise in use. In all these respects its unmatchable qualities, and the fact that the labour of cleaning is thereby saved, are strong points in its favour. It has a wide range of uses in the kitchen, as it is made up into a variety of cooking utensils. It is used for shop signs, tradesmen's name plates, and door plates. One firm is producing the material in wire form, to be made up into unmatchable door-mats, and it is also being used for spring mattresses.

Another important development in contemplation is the use of stainless iron for the furnishing of railway carriages, engines, and rolling stock generally. Inquiries for this purpose have been made by one railway company. The proposal is that it should replace brass for door handles, brackets, and many other fittings. It would be more expensive, initially, than brass, but the saving in cleaning costs would more than compensate for this difference.—*Times*.

THE WEDDING FEAST.

At the bride's house a fresh difficulty presents itself. The door is found locked. After much knocking the head of the cook appears above a ladder, asking what their "Honours" desire. One of the best men explains that they seek admittance and hands the cook a document, which is mostly a plain sheet of paper. She consents to throw open the door. There is a flourish of trumpets, songs are sung, and the feast begins. It goes on till evening. Soup, various kinds of boiled, baked, and roast-meat—roast fowl with salad and stewed fruit, various kinds of sweets, cold rice pudding, washed down with wine, coffee, and tea. The festivities often last two, and even three, days.

In the evening the cook again makes her appearance, this time with bandaged arms, suggesting that she has scalded and burned herself in her titanic efforts. Silver pieces rain upon her as a consolation.

Before the dancing begins a young man holding in one hand a glass of wine and lemonade, and in the other a sprig of rosemary tied with a red ribbon, advances to the bride and makes his invitation to the dance. It is a quaint address in six paragraphs, calling incidentally for the blessing of God Almighty on the wedded pair "as He blessed the House of Manasseh and Abraham." The orator concludes: "Now I turn to the beloved Jungfrau Braut! I greet her in her Garden of Roses. It is my duty to wait on her with a glass of wine grown at Cologne on the Rhine. If it grew not at Raiding and Haratodon. Grew it, not between Raiding and Haratodon, it grew under sun and moon and shine. I think it will be drinkable. Hurrah!"

In another paragraph: "Now I ask the Jungfrau Braut to give me her right hand. If she is ill, she will go to the stove bench; if she is well and merry, she will jump over my hat; if she touches it she will be maledicted in a dozen Reichshaler. Hurrah!"

At midnight, after three hours' hard dancing of polkas and waltzes—the Heizenzen have never heard of the now-forgotten fox-trot—there is a hush. The best man takes the young wife by the hand and leads her to a chair in the middle of the room. The bridegroom, parents, relatives, and guests form a circle. The best man and mother address the young woman, reminding her that henceforward she is a wife. With that, a maiden steps forth and removes the green wreath which the bride has worn until now. Then dance and song continue more vigorously than ever.

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KASHIMA MARU	Wednesday, 28th Dec., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang
Colombo, Suez and Port Said

IYO MARU	Friday, 28th Oct., at 11 a.m.
ATSUTA MARU	Friday, 11th Nov., at 11 p.m.
SHIZUOKA MARU	Friday, 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHAKONE MARU	Friday, 9th Dec., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM
MITO MARU ... Sunday, 23rd October.
MATSUYE MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd November.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.
KAMAKURA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU	Tuesday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	Tuesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

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DURBAN MARU	Saturday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
DELAGOA MARU	Friday, 25th Nov.

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RANGOON MARU	Thursday, 27th Oct.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.	Wednesday, 16th Nov.

KAWACHI MARU	Wednesday, 16th Nov.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.	Saturday, 22nd Oct.
AKITA MARU	Thursday, 3rd Nov.
YAKASA MARU	Thursday, 3rd Nov.

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TOTOMI MARU (omitting Penang) ... Saturday, 29th Oct.
SANUKI MARU ... Friday, 11th Nov.

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TANGA MARU ... Friday, 18th Nov., at 11 p.m.

SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
KAGA MARU ... Friday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.

TSUYAMA MARU	Thursday, 17th Nov.
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YIMA MARU (calling Nagasaki & Kure)	Sunday, 20th Nov.

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FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "HOZU MARU" ... on or about 27th Oct.

For further particulars, please apply to:-

Branch Office, No. 37, Bonham Street, West, Tel. No. 155. M. KOBAYASHI, Agent, Top Floor, King's Building, Tel. No. 140.

PURSUITS OF PLEASURE.

NEGLECTED CHURCHES.

RELIGION'S LOST CHALLENGE.

Vigorous criticism of the position of the Church in relation to the life of the people was offered by the Rev. Samuel Chadwick, Principal of Cliff College, Calver, Sheffield, and an ex-president of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in an essay on "The Attitude of the People Towards Religion" at the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, in the Central Hall, Westminster, on September 11th.

Mr. Chadwick declared that the wickedness of men might not matter very much if the women kept good. He would rather deal with fifty male infidels than with one unbeliever who was a woman. Woman's rebound from conventional virtue was as daring as her attire. Several members of the conference having opposed his opinion as to the Church's responsibility for indifference of congregations, Mr. Chadwick explained that he had not brought a general indictment against the Christian Church or the women of the present age.

In opening the discussion, Mr. Chadwick said that there was a great deal of religion outside the Church. There always had been; perhaps there had never been so much as now. Therefore, they must be careful not to make religion coterminous with Church statistics. There were many outside the Church, because the Church had not enough religion to satisfy them. They left the Church that they might be religious. The wonder to him was not that there were so many such, but that there were not more. Zeal for the Kingdom of Heaven made men impatient with the Church of Christ. Souls afloat could not breathe in an atmosphere laden with ceremonial unreality. In the face of great spiritual issues and urgent social problems, the religion of the Churches seemed a system of inane puerility and a travesty of the Cross of Calvary. The paradox of the present attitude was that disregard for the Churches coexisted with a deepened respect for religion. While there was contempt for the Churches there was often enthusiasm for the Kingdom of Heaven.

There was a far more serious aspect of the problem in the attitude of indifference to religion. God was jealous for His day, but it was rapidly becoming a day of pleasure without any thought of worship. The infidel lecturers of his youth had declared that if they could get rid of the Christian Sunday they would overthrow Christianity. He thought that Labour had done incalculable harm by organising its meetings on the Lord's day. The habit of not going to church had increased at an appalling rate. The overwhelming majority of the people in Great Britain never entered a place of worship. The churches had no attraction for them. Multitudes had no interest in the things for which they stood. They were not hostile. Thousands of young people were being brought up without religious instruction or religious example. They were not bad, but they were not religious. They had no sense of need for religion, and they were content to fill their lives with pleasure and gain.

The most important factor in the problem was the attitude of educated and middle-class young women to religion. Woman was the custodian of the world's moral and spiritual interests.

FEMININE UNBELIEF.

"The wickedness of man may not matter very much if the women keep good," Mr. Chadwick continued. "The age has brought to womanhood a new responsibility. The new wine has made them heady. (Laughter.) They present a new problem in faith and life. I would rather deal with fifty infidels who were men than one unbeliever who was a woman. You never quite know where you are. (Laughter.) Feminine unbelief is infinitely more difficult to meet than its masculine counterpart and woman's rebound from conventional virtue is as daring as her attire. (Laughter.) Religion is falsely interpreted as a philosophy of restraint and rejected in the interests of freedom. The passion is for a life of self-realisation and self-expression, and the Tree of the Garden is chosen rather than the Cross of Sacrifice. Once more woman holds in her lap the destinies of the world."

The age of materialism had produced Christian Science, the defence of the Faith had undermined belief, and the theory of evolution had brought the biggest devaluation in the world in the name of barbarism in the name of culture split with a capital K. So the world went on fighting in the name of peace, striking in the interest of industry, spending to secure economy, increasing wages to bring down prices. (Laughter.) We went mad after pleasure to prove we were serious, and stopped going to church because we were religious. (Laughter.) The explanation of the people's attitude to religion was partly in the peculiar temper of the age and partly in the essential character of the Christian religion. The people had lost confidence in the Churches; they believed the Churches had lost confidence in themselves. There was no consistency in their witness. The Churches were ignored because they failed so ignominiously to live their own gospel. They preached brotherhood and refused to meet one another at the same table of their Lord. They talked of union and could not unite. They professed equality and showed respect of persons. They preached reform and accomplished nothing. They claimed a heavenly citizenship and delighted in the prizes and pleasures of the world's vanities. The world expected bigger and better things of the Church than it found. The Church must be prepared to accept a large measure of responsibility for the attitude of people to religion. The Church was entirely responsible for the attitude of indifference and almost entirely responsible for the ignorance of the people. Religion had lost its challenge, and the Church had lost its value. The Church must re-discover its faith; it must recover again its passion for the souls of men; and it must return to a

courageous, virile, and enlightened aggressive evangelism. While the Church and its ministers made the children their first concern, they must go out and grapple with the powers of ignorance and take their chance of being shot with rotten eggs, if necessary; but they would find a man with a reasoned faith, an impassioned soul, and the Gospel of the Kingdom of Heaven.

"A DYING CURIOSITY."
Dr. Alex. Sladd said that a surprising number of people regarded the Church as a dying curiosity. Too often the Church had been the champion of things as they were, and the leaders of social progress had come not from organised Christianity, but often from men who were non-Christian and anti-Christian. Christianity as at present organised and interpreted was not meeting the just demands of the modern age, and the real problem was whether the Churches could so organise and interpret the Gospel of Christ as to survive another century. Christianity would survive not by reason of the solidity of its present institutions, but because its inherent vitality was adapting itself to changing times, and new needs.

The Rev. George Standing D.S.O., M.C., dealing with the types of men with whom he came into contact in the Army, referred to the noisy assertive Christians who were certain of their own salvation, and equally certain of the damnation of others. He did not doubt their sincerity, but he hoped that time would soften their asperity. There was a story in Aldershot concerning one of these men in the early days of the war, when there were not uniforms for the men. The man was very goody goody, and had always something to say with a text in it. Returning to his quarters one night he was challenged by a sentry, who asked him, "Are you a soldier at all?" "My dear fellow," the man replied, "I am a soldier of Heaven." "Then," retorted the sentry, "you a long way from your barracks." (Laughter.) "If I know anything about the Cavalry barracks," Mr. Standing added, "he was." (Laughter.) To discover the religion of the men they had to realise their love of wives and homes, their loyalty for their pals, and their passionate love for little children.

The Rev. Dr. Blackwell (African Episcopal Zion Church) said that it was not to be wondered at that those men who were not reached by the influence of the Church should leave their religion in their wives' handbags, and should remain at the card or dice table, or at golf. (Laughter.)

The Rev. Owen S. Watkins said that the war had in many instances meant that Ministers had been brought for the first time into touch with the man in the street.

The Rev. W. H. Armstrong said that if he believed that the Christian Church was half as bad as it had been represented he would leave it tomorrow. From what had been said, one would gather that all the saints were outside the Church and that all the sinners were inside it.

In the subsequent discussion several speakers dissented from Mr. Chadwick's opinion as to the condition of the churches. An American delegate stated that he had travelled across the United States from West to East, and everywhere he found churches crowded to hear the Gospel.

The Rev. Dr. Elliott (Methodist Episcopal Church) said that proof of the inspiration of the Christian Church was that it had lasted 1,900 years, although it was less efficient than any other institution. Instead of the churches marching like an army, they were mostly like hospital wards and convalescent homes. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chadwick said that he would be sorry if an impression was received outside that he had brought a general indictment against the Christian Church or the women of the present day. The Church was, he believed, the instrument in the hands of Christ for accomplishing its work in the world.

GERMANS GLIDE IN THE AIR.

5-MILE FLIGHT WITH NO ENGINE.

Germany is forbidden to fly, so she is learning to glide. The ban on the installation of engines in aeroplanes, imposed by the peace terms, has produced a new type of locomotion.

This is the astonishing news-brought home by Mr. Handley Page, who has been paying a visit to Garsfeld, on the Bavarian border.

German aeroplane constructors have turned their attention to the development of aircraft with no engine propelling power," said Mr. Handley Page, and they are producing substantial results. The gliders are of various types. One called the Munich has made the longest flight of five miles. It has no engine, propeller, under-carriage, wheels, ailerons, or elevators. It possesses simply the fuselage and movable wings, operated by the pilot.

"Another machine," called the Hanover, has given the best performance in turning in the air, and is peculiar in that it lands on two footballs and has pneumatic shock absorbers attached to the wings. The Aachen type lands on skids instead of wheels. Shock absorbers are fitted, but the landing speed of the glider can be reduced to little more than a fast walk, and wheels become unnecessary.

The method of launching machines for a flight is very interesting. The machine is placed on a suitably selected piece of sloping ground. A rubber cord is attached to a rope, which is passed round the chassis legs. Three men strain the rubber cord, which, when it reaches the necessary tension, is released, and the machine is shot away as from a catapult.

The gliders include both biplanes and monoplanes, and some of the smaller machines have been built by engineering students at the extraordinarily low cost of £20.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANTLA	"YUENSANG" ... Fri.	31st Oct.	3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"CHAKSANG" ... Sat.	22nd Oct.	3 p.m.
KORE via SHANGHAI	"NAMSANG" ... Sun.	23rd Oct.	D'light
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING" ... Sun.	23rd Oct.	9 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHUNGSHING" ... Tues.	25th Oct.	D'light
SHANGHAI via KINTONG	"WINGSANG" ... Tues.	25th Oct.	D'light
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG" ... Tues.	25th Oct.	10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING" ... Tues.	25th Oct.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	"WAISANG" ... Thurs.	27th Oct.	5 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" ... Wed.	2nd Nov.	Noon

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Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE" ...	7th Nov.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "GLENIFFER" ...	23rd Nov.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

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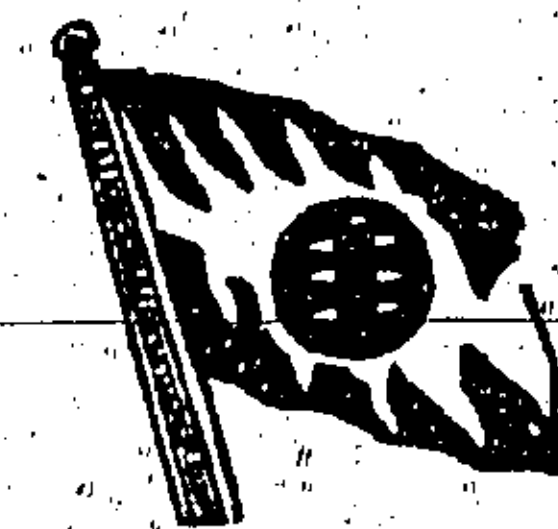
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SHANGHAI, KURE & YOKOHAMA	AMAZONE	On or about 6th Nov.
MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"ARMAND BEHIO" 11,000	On or about 22nd Oct.
	"CORDILLERE" 11,000	On or about 20th Oct.
	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 6th Nov.

* Omit Haiphong and Penang.

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"SARDINIA"	6,800	29th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	15th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NYANZA"	7,000	26th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LAHORE"	5,200	29th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SOMALI"	6,700	10th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR"	4,700	23rd Oct.	Calcutta via Straits
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	14th Nov.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	6,100	23rd Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"BANCA"	6,000	24th Oct. 10 a.m.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	26th Oct.	Yokohama direct.
"NYANZA"	7,000	29th Oct.	Shanghai and Japan.
"LAHORE"	5,200	5th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe.

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YOKOHAMA, CHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 31st Oct.	4 P.M.
HONGKONG, HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	"CHANGCHOW"	On 31st Oct.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & LINGTAO	"YINGHONG"	On 31st Oct.	4 P.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KANGHONG"	On 31st Oct.	10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENGTHU"	On 31st Oct.	10 A.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 31st Oct.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHOW"	On 31st Oct.	Noon.
YOKOHAMA, CHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 31st Oct.	4 P.M.
MOHAW, PAKHOI & HONGKONG	"KAIPOHONG"	On 31st Oct.	10 A.M.
MANILA, ORBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 31st Nov.	4 P.M.

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"WENATCHEE" ... sailed Nov. 19th ... arrived Dec. 9th

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S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Nov. 11th

S.S. "ARBORE" ... Dec. 7th

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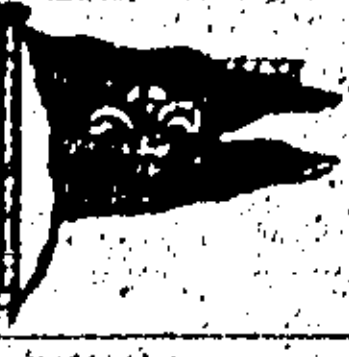
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